

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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VERONICA BROWN,

Plaintiff,

- against -

ORDER

CV 2014-5960 (SLT)(MDG)

ST. KITTS MARRIOTT RESORT AND THE
ROYAL BEACH CASINO and MARRIOTT
INTERNATIONAL, INC.,

Defendants.

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The parties have moved for a proposed protective order of confidentiality to protect certain information that may be produced in discovery and submitted a proposed stipulated protective order (the "Proposed Protective Order"). See ct. doc. 8. This Court finds, given the nature of the claims asserted herein, that certain documents produced in discovery may contain confidential private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than litigating this action would be warranted. However, the parties' proposed order would confer protection on documents designated by a party unilaterally without an opportunity for another party to object or a finding of good cause by the Court. Typically, protective orders describe general categories of information that are considered appropriate for confidential treatment and allow the parties to designate such documents upon a good faith belief that the documents are covered by those categories. See Koch v.

Greenberg, 2012 WL 1449186, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. 2012). Under such a procedure the "'good cause' showing is temporarily postponed 'until a party or intervenor challenges the continued confidential treatment of certain particular documents' or testimony at which point 'the burden of establishing good cause then lies with the party seeking to prevent the disclosure.'" Id. (quoting In re Parmalat Sec. Litig., 258 F.R.D. 236, 243 (S.D.N.Y. 2009)).

Accordingly, this Court orders as follows:

1. The proposed Protective Order submitted by the parties, which is annexed hereto as Exhibit 1, is approved and incorporated herein, except as modified by this Order.

2. Notwithstanding the agreement among the parties, no party may designate as "Confidential Information" documents that are not entitled to confidential treatment under applicable legal principles. "Confidential Information" shall include private personal, medical or financial information; proprietary information; confidential business strategies, research or development information; records containing private competitive information; information required by law to be maintained in confidence by any person; and information protected from disclosure by government regulations. In addition, this Order protects all copies, abstracts, charts, summaries, and notes made from material properly designated as Confidential. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as conferring blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery or as constituting a

determination of the relevance or admissibility of any discovery materials.

3. If a Receiving Party objects to the designation of any Confidential Information as confidential, he or she shall state such objection in writing to counsel for the Producing Party, and counsel shall in good faith attempt to resolve such conflict. If the conflict cannot be resolved among counsel, the objecting party shall, within 45 days of the initial objection, request the Court to remove the designation. Any such materials or information shall be treated as Confidential until the parties resolve the conflict or the Court issues its ruling regarding the conflict.

4. The parties must use best efforts to minimize the number and extent of documents filed under seal. Prior to seeking leave to file a document containing Confidential Information under seal, a party must determine whether the information that gives rise to a "Confidential" designation is relevant and necessary to the filing and whether redaction of the Confidential Information may eliminate the need for sealing the document. If the information that is confidential is not relevant to the filing and there is no need to seal the remainder of the document, the document should be filed unsealed, with the confidential information redacted. If the parties intend to file documents that include Confidential Information in connection with a motion, they must, if possible, propose a schedule for briefing of a motion which includes a short delay in filing submissions so

the parties will have time to confer on minimizing the volume of documents that a party will seek to file under seal or to avoid having to file a motion to seal.

5. If the information that is confidential is relevant to the filing, the document containing such information may be filed under seal, with the following limitations:

a. If the document containing Confidential Information is a document prepared or caused to be prepared by a party for this litigation, such as an affidavit, memorandum of law or deposition transcript, the parties must publicly file the document with the Confidential Information redacted.

b. If the Confidential Information constitutes a small portion of a document, the parties must publicly file the document with the Confidential Information redacted.

6. The parties are advised that if they seek to seal documents in connection with dispositive motions or other matters not related to discovery, the Court may revisit this protective order in order to tailor more narrowly the appropriate scope of sealing and redacting of information in order to protect the right of the public to inspect judicial documents under both the First Amendment and under common law.

7. The parties must comply with procedures of the Clerk's Office and this Court's Chambers Rules as to documents to be filed under seal or filed with redactions.¹ This process

¹ The Clerk's instructions for electronically filing sealed documents are available on the Court's website at:

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requires that a party seeking to seal a document must first file a Motion for Leave to e-file a sealed document, with the proposed sealed documents attached to the motion. The ECF system will notify the party when the motion is granted and provide instructions for filing the sealed document, using both the appropriate event for the motion and the sealed document event. If leave to file under seal is granted and if the document contains relevant information that is not confidential, the filing party will be required to file publicly a copy of the sealed document with the Confidential Information redacted.

8. The parties should make best efforts to file sealed documents electronically. If a party has to file a hard copy, any such submission must be accompanied by a cover sheet in accordance with the form "Notice Regarding the filing of Exhibits in Paper Form," in the CM/ECF User's Guide. The Notice must also be filed electronically. Any sealing envelope should clearly describe the document to be sealed and identify the document number on the docket sheet that corresponds to such sealed document. Each envelope submitted for sealing may contain only one document or portions of one filing (such as multiple exhibits annexed to a document filed).

9. A party submitting a document under seal or filing a document with redacted information must provide the District Judge and/or Magistrate Judge to be handling the application or

¹(...continued)
<https://www.nyed.uscourts.gov/forms/steps-e-filing-sealed-documents-civil-cases>.

motion at issue with a complete and un-redacted copy of the submission that is marked to indicate that the document is filed under seal, if applicable, and what portions of the submission are confidential. The first page of the document must clearly indicate that the document or portions thereof are filed under seal or with redactions and the assigned ECF document number.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York
March 19, 2015

_____/s/_____
MARILYN D. GO
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE